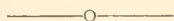


of elytra and occupying one-half to three-fifths of costal length; venter and blade of ovipositor yellowish or orange. Wings deep smoky. Head slightly narrower than pronotum; face heavily shagreened; clypeus trapezoidal, narrowed to a truncate tip, considerably exceeded by the genæ; genæ deeply creased below the eyes, not angulate outwardly; loræ very small, sublinear; front subelliptic, strongly elevated, sides rounding up, but disc flat, even; on upper third with a sharp carina which terminates above in the carinate margin of vertex. Vertex nearly a half longer than width between eyes, a third longer than pronotum, with a delicate longitudinal carina; anteriorly subelliptic, apex slightly obtusely angulate, anterior edge carinately margined; surface nearly even, longitudinally striate, the striæ slightly converging anteriorly, back of the ocelli the striæ partially replaced by punctures; ocelli large, on the disc of the vertex twice as far from the eyes as from the anterior edge. Prothorax carinate behind eyes, propleuræ transversely rugose, the other pleuræ also variously sculptured; pronotum nearly two-thirds broader than long, anteriorly broadly rounded and somewhat narrowed, hind margin gently concave, surface roughly punctured, posteriorly also transversely rugose; scutell shorter than pronotum, variously roughened, with a straight transverse groove. Elytra without an appendix, equaling tip of ovipositor; clavus and basal two-thirds of corium coarsely punctured; last ventral segment of female twice as long as preceding, the hind margin slightly bisinuate.

Described from two females collected at Rio Janeiro in September and October, one female collected at Para in July.

I take pleasure in dedicating this species to the veteran South American explorer who discovered it.



## A NEW, NEARLY BLIND GENUS OF TENEBRIONIDÆ.

By MARTIN L. LINELL.

(Aid Dept. Insects, U. S. National Museum.)

### **TYPHLOSECHUS** new gen.

Body elongate, parallel, margined on the sides, feebly convex, glabrous and nearly smooth. Head horizontal, very large, as long as broad, slightly convex; sides parallel, with obtuse margin, posterior angles acute and prominent, anterior angles obliquely truncate, anterior margin rather deeply emarginate; clypeal suture wanting; labrum concealed; eyes each apparently of a single ocellus situated in an impressed puncture a little nearer to the lateral than to the posterior margin of the head. Another impressed puncture with smooth bottom behind each eye; a short, obtuse, oblique elevation on each side above the base of the antennæ; mandibles short, bifid at apex; mentum large, transverse

tridentate in front; last joint of palpi feebly dilated, subtruncate at apex; from the insertion of the antennæ extend deep, sharply limited grooves obliquely to beneath the hind angles and continue on the thorax beneath the front angles as a rounded cavity for the reception of the antennæ; genæ beneath the groove prominent, spiniform; antennæ longer than the head, 10-jointed, first joint a little thicker, somewhat longer than broad, second to seventh compactly placed, increasing slightly in width, the second as long as broad, a little longer than the third, eighth to tenth more loosely articulate, forming a subserrate club, eighth and ninth strongly transverse, tenth rounded, subtruncate at apex. Thorax slightly longer than broad, inside the depressed margins as broad as the head; apex truncate; side margins more strongly explanate in front, broadly sinuate at the middle, the edge reflexed; angles obtuse; base obliquely truncate each side, broadly lobed at the middle, the lobe depressed, truncate at apex, limited by a short, obtuse, oblique elevation each side; scutellum very small, triangular. Elytra as long as head and thorax together, scarcely wider than thorax; base deeply emarginate; scutellar region depressed; humeri very prominent, embracing the base of thorax; lateral margins undulating, narrowly depressed, with an acute reflexed edge; epipleuræ broad at base, gradually narrowed behind and not reaching the apex; pygidium entirely concealed; prosternum moderately broad between the coxæ, strongly dilated behind them, flat and truncate at apex; middle coxæ moderately separated, the cavities open externally; metasternum very long and wide, somewhat convex, episterna narrow, epimera concealed; posterior coxæ small, rounded; intercoxal process very broad, squarely truncate. The first four abdominal segments decreasing rapidly in length, the third and fourth without coriaceous margin. Legs short, femora slightly clavate; tibiæ slender, gradually broader to apex; spurs minute; tarsi short, narrow, beneath sparsely setose, not canaliculate; basal joints subequal in length; last joint as long as the three preceding ones together.

Type: *T. singularis* new species.

This genus seems most nearly allied to the NYCTOPORINI by the structure of the head and coxæ. The antennal grooves and the form of the antennæ themselves will, however, exclude it

from too close association with that tribe, and it may be best placed as a distinct tribe between the ANEPSINI and NYCTOPORINI.

***Typhlusechus singularis*** n. sp.—Ferruginous, shining. Head and thorax sparsely, moderately finely punctate; an interrupted series of coarser punctures along the explanate thoracic margin. Elytra each with five very fine striae; the intervals sparsely obsoletely punctulate; a submarginal row of coarse, deep punctures; epipleurae obsoletely punctulate; prosternum strongly rugosely, its side pieces very sparsely punctate; metasternum and base of abdomen moderately, the last segments finely punctate. Length 1.8 mm.

Type No. 1391, U. S. N. M.

Two examples from Los Angeles County, California, collected by Mr. A. Koebele. It is the smallest Tenebrionid of our fauna.

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GUIDE TO THE GENERA AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN ORTHOPTERA found north of Mexico. By Samuel Hubbard Scudder; 87 pages. Cambridge: Edward W. Wheeler, 1897.

The author states that this work is not published as a finality, but for temporary use of students of Orthoptera in this country who have few means for working up their collections. He contemplates a general work on the classification of our Orthoptera, of which this is merely a prodromus.

The book contains tables of characters of the families Forficulidae, Blattidae, Mantidae, Phasmodidae, Acrididae, Locustidae and Gryllidae. Also tabulated keys to the genera of the families named; sixteen pages of valuable bibliographical notes are added. The volume contains no checklist or descriptions of species, which are so urgently needed, but which, we hope, will shortly appear in a succeeding volume.

As the author states that the book is intended mainly for students, we were somewhat disappointed to find a total omission of plates and figures, which we believe to be far more useful than many pages of text and intricate classification. As an introduction the work has many valuable features, and we highly recommend it to all entomologists interested in the study of Orthoptera.—C. F. S.

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## OBITUARY.

R. ALLAN WIGHT.—There died on Dec. 22, 1896, at Paeroa, near Auckland, New Zealand, a man who, although he had never done any systematic work in entomology, had by his indefatigable industry in observing the habits of insects and in writing about them for the agricultural newspapers, done a great deal of good both to the agricultural interests